

Making Resources Work for Arctic Communities: What have we learned from the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) project

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Lakehead

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada



Canada









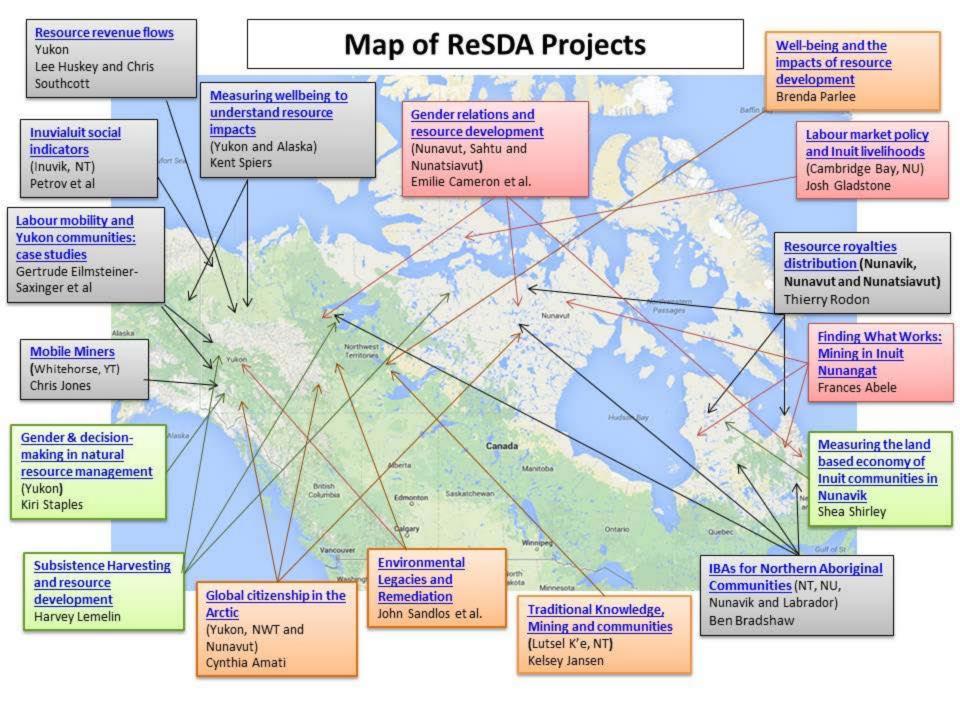
- The main focus of ReSDA's research is on finding ways to ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities.
 - Is it possible for extractive resource development to improve the sustainability of northern communities?
 - What are best tools for ensuring communities get the most benefits from extractive industry and eliminating negative impacts?



ReSDA?

- Currently involves 57 researchers at 31 universities in 9 countries.
- Core funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada – 2011 to 2019.
- The main focus of ReSDA's research is on finding ways to ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities.
- Main coordination office at Yukon College with regional coordinators in Labrador, Nunavut, and NWT





ReSDA First Projects – Gap Analyses

Gap Analysis Theme	Lead Researcher
History of Resource Development	Ken Coates, University of Saskatchewan
Impacts of Resource Development	Peter Schweitzer, University of Vienna; Thierry Rodon, Université Laval
Measuring Impacts	Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa
Resource Revenue Regimes	Lee Huskey, University of Alaska Anchorage
Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment	Bram Noble, University of Saskatchewan
Regional Economic Development	Frances Abele, Carleton University
Social Dimensions of Resource Development	Brenda Parlee, University of Alberta
Community – Industry Relations	Ken Caine, University of Alberta
Impact Benefit Agreements	Ben Bradshaw, University of Guelph
Resources and the Subsistence Economy	David Natcher, University of Saskatchewan
Traditional knowledge and resource development	Henry Huntington, PEW Environment Group
Resources and Environmental Issues	Arn Keeling, Memorial University
Climate Change	Chris Southcott, Lakehead University
Cross Cutting Theme research: Gender and Resource Development	Suzanne Mills, McMaster University; Martha Dowsley, Lakehead University





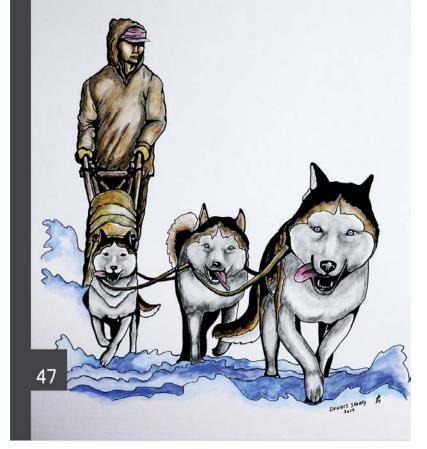
POLAR REGIONS



RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARCTIC

CHRIS SOUTHCOTT, FRANCES ABELE, DAVID NATCHER, AND BRENDA PARLEE Exploring human experience in the North 2018

The Northern Review



Finding What Works: Mining in Inuit Nunangat	Frances Abele, Carleton University
Gender relations and gender-based analysis at the resource development/traditional economy interface	Suzanne Mills, McMaster University
Augmenting the utility of Impact and Benefit Agreements for Northern Aboriginal Communities	Ben Bradshaw, University of Guelph
Non-renewable resource development, homelessness & the potential for community-based housing governance and policy in the Northwest Territories, Canada.	Julia Christensen, Memorial University and Lisa Freeman, Kwantlen University
Measuring the social and economic impacts of oil and gas developments: Baseline data research in the Inuvialuit region.	Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa
Labour mobility and community participation in the extractive industries: case studies in the Canadian north (LACE)	Gerti Saxinger, University of Vienna
Resource Royalties Distribution and Community Development	Thierry Rodon, Université, Laval
Understanding Resource Revenue Flows and How to Stop Leakages: A Case Study of the Yukon	Lee Huskey, University of Alaska Anchorage
Local Benefits of Education, Training and Employment with Resource Industries	Andrew Hodgkins, University of Alberta
Environmental Legacies, Resource Development, and Remediation in the Arctic	Ann Dance, Arn Keeling, John Sandlos, Memorial University
Well-Being and the Impacts of Resource Development	Brenda Parlee, University of Alberta
Facilitating Sustainable Waste Management in a Northern Community and Resource Development Context at Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador	Catherine Keske, University of California, Merced
Socio-Economic Sustainability Indicators: building tools for understanding community wellbeing	Bruno Wichmann, University of Alberta
Resource development and constraints on subsistence harvesting	Dave Natcher, University of Saskatchewan
Philanthropy and Resource development in the Canadian North	Sheena Kennedy Dalseg and Joshua Gladstone, Carleton University

Finding What Works: Mining in Inuit Nunangat

- Frances Abele Carleton University and Nunavut Tunngavik (Natan Obed)
- Analysis of local and regional employment as it affects both Indigenous and non-Indigenous northerners isolating best practices

Findings:

 under the right conditions mining can contribute to northern community wellbeing, but only as an aspect of overall community and regional development plans that take the whole economy in the north into account

Gender relations and gender-based analysis at the resource development/traditional economy interface

 Suzanne Mills, McMaster University; Deborah Simmons, Sahtu Renewable Resources Board; Martha Dowsley, Lakehead University; Rauna Kuokkanen, University of Toronto

 What are the gender impacts of resource development? Findings

- Women in communities were not opposed to resource development but felt there concerns were not being addressed.
- Few employment benefits for women
- Benefits should address poverty and food insecurity in their communities as well as the need to better help youth

Measuring the social and economic impacts of oil and gas developments: Baseline data research in the Inuvialuit region.

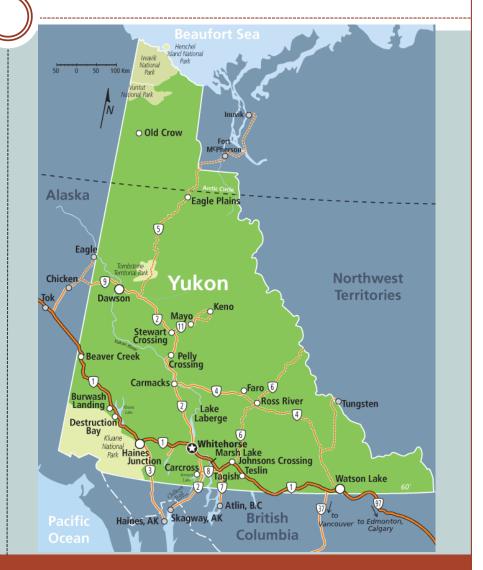
- Andrey Petrov, University of
 Northern Iowa and the Inuvialuit
 Regional Corporation
- What are the best ways to measure resource impacts in Arctic communities?

Findings

- Need to fine tune earlier work from ISER, ASI etc.
- Need for local forms of measurement so that unique aspects of each community can be integrated
- Need for local control of data collection and analysis
- Capacity is often a problem

Where does the money and benefits go? Yukon and the Faro mine. (Lee Huskey, University of Alaska Anchorage)

- Need to better measure benefits and costs from specific projects.
- Need to better understand linkages and leakages
- Difficult to separate direct and indirect benefits and costs.



Subsistence Harvesting and Resource Development (David Natcher, U. of Saskatchewan)

Region & Community	Total	Cost	School	Employment	Childcare	Poor Health or Physically Unable	Lack of Knowledge/ Interest	No Game
		<u>n (%)</u>	<u>n (%)</u>	n (%)	<u>n (%)</u>	n (%)	n (%)	<u>n (%)</u>
ALASKA	n=441	62 (14)	42(10)	187 (42)	7 (2)	72 (16)	47 (11)	24(5)
Arctic Village	n=31	1(3)	0	16(52)	3(10)	9(29)	2(6)	0
Beaver	n=23	5(25)	3(15)	4(20)	0	5(25)	5(19)	1(5)
Birch Creek	n=2	0	0	1(50)	0	0	1(50)	0
Chalkyitsik	n=3	0	0	0	0	1(33)	2(67)	0
Fort Yukon	n=273	53(19)	16(6)	99(36)	4(1)	42(15)	36(13)	23(8)
Stevens Village	n=3	0	0	0	0	2(67)	1(33)	0
Venetie	n=106	3(3)	23(22)	67(63)	0	13(12)	0	0
LRRCN	n=269	28(10)	8 (3)	90 (33)	29 (11)	29 (11)	85 (32)	0
John D'Or Prairie	n=99	27(28)	1(1)	12 (12)	2(2)	2(2)	55(56)	0
Fox Lake	n=170	1(1)	7(4)	78(46)	27(16)	27(16)	30(18)	0
NUNAVIK	n=288	127(44)	26 (6)	65(23)	0	34(12)	36(13)	0
Inukjuak	n=101	32(31)	9(9)	31(30)	0	10(10)	19(18)	0
Kangiqsualujjuaq	n=56	14(25)	5(9)	8(14)	0	13(23)	16(29)	0
Quaqtaq	n=131	81(62)	12(9)	26(20)	0	11(8)	1(1)	0
NUNATSIAVUT	n=121	26(21)	4 (3)	24 (20)	6 (5)	41 (34)	20(16)	0
Hopedale	n=47	16(35)	0	7(15)	2(4)	7(15)	15(33)	0
Makkovik	n=10	2(20)	0	1(10)	1(10)	2(20)	4(40)	0
Nain	n=43	7(16)	3(7)	10(23)	3(7)	19(44)	1(2)	0
Postville	n=7	Ì0 Í	1(14)	1(14)	ò	5(71)	0´	0
Rigolet	n=14	1(7)	0	5(36)	0	8(57)	0	0
TOTAL	n=1119	243(22)	80(7)	366(33)	42(4)	176(16)	188(17)	24(2)

Table

Main barriers to subsistence harvesting

Community-based survey in four regions (N= 1119)

Results vary by region but overall barrier #1 is employment schedules followed closely by cost

Next is lack of knowledge or interest followed by poor health

 Building on Kruse research, subsistence activities not necessarily negatively impacted

Improving Impact Benefit Agreements (Ben Bradshaw, University of Guelph)

Issues with current IBAs

- Uncertainty around the place of IBAs in Environmental Assessments and other regulatory processes
- Inability to adapt IBAs to changing impacts
- Fear that IBAs are not improving overall community wellbeing

Suggested improvements

- Integrate IBAs into the permitting process
- Treat IBAs as part of an overall community vision of future
- Improve monitoring of community wellbeing and practice adaptive management as part of IBAs

Labour Mobility and Community Participation (Gerti Saxinger, University of Vienna)



Behind the Scenes in Mayo and Mining

Mayo, July 2016

Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Elders' Opinions on Mining and Community History

Stories collected between June 2015 and March 2016 Full text of the presentation with pictures

by Gerti Saxinger and Susa Gartler

Gard Saxingar/Suza Garder, University of Vienna/Austria TACELabour Mobility and Community Participation in the Extractive Industries" to spirit project with the Tukan College. Lakehead University, University of Vienna, the SHITC nearesh program ReSDA. Resources and Sustainable Devisiophers In the Arctic and the Tukan Covernment (Department for Economic Devisiophers).

Itsebook.com/mobileminingLACS

Need to find out the best ways for Yukon communities to take advantage of labour mobility

- Things can be done to negotiate best conditions for labour mobility
- Guidebook to better prepare communities to take advantage of commuting jobs

Environmental Legacies, Resource Development, and Remediation in the Arctic

- John Sandlos, Arn Keeling, Anne Dance, Memorial University (various partners)
- How can environmental legacies be dealt with in a manner that benefits local communities?

Findings

- Remediation can be an important contributor to economic development
- Need to better involve local communities in the process to ensure local benefits

Local Benefits of Education, Training and Employment with Resource Industries

- Andrew Hodgkins,
 University of Alberta,
 Hamlet of Pond Inlet
- How can Arctic communities maximize education and training benefits from resource development?
- Case of Pond Inlet and Baffinlands Mary River Mine.

- Hiring difficulties limit both training possibilities and education benefits
- Inability of community to have workers hired at the mine means that few training benefits exist and locals see no long term reason for staying in school.
- Need to increase local employment

Other projects

Non-renewable resource development, homelessness & the potential for community-based housing governance and policy in the Northwest Territories, Canada.A	Julia Christensen, Memorial University and Lisa Freeman, Kwantlen University and Alternative North
Well-Being and the Impacts of Resource Development	Brenda Parlee, University of Alberta and Lutsel'Ke First Nations
Facilitating Sustainable Waste Management in a Northern Community and Resource Development Context at Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador	Catherine Keske, University of California, Merced and Town of Happy Valley-Goose Bay
Socio-Economic Sustainability Indicators: building tools for understanding community wellbeing	Bruno Wichmann, University of Alberta, and Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Philanthropy and Resource development in the Canadian North	Sheena Kennedy Dalseg and Joshua Gladstone, Carleton University
Associated project - Extractive Industries and Local Economic and Business Development	Stephan Schott, Carleton University and ArcticNET

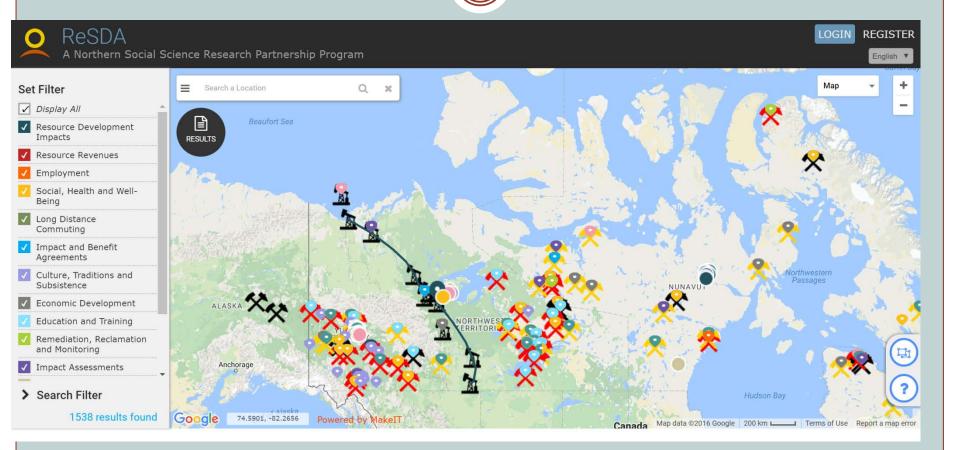


Potential exists to use extractive development to support sustainability but dangers to well-being remain

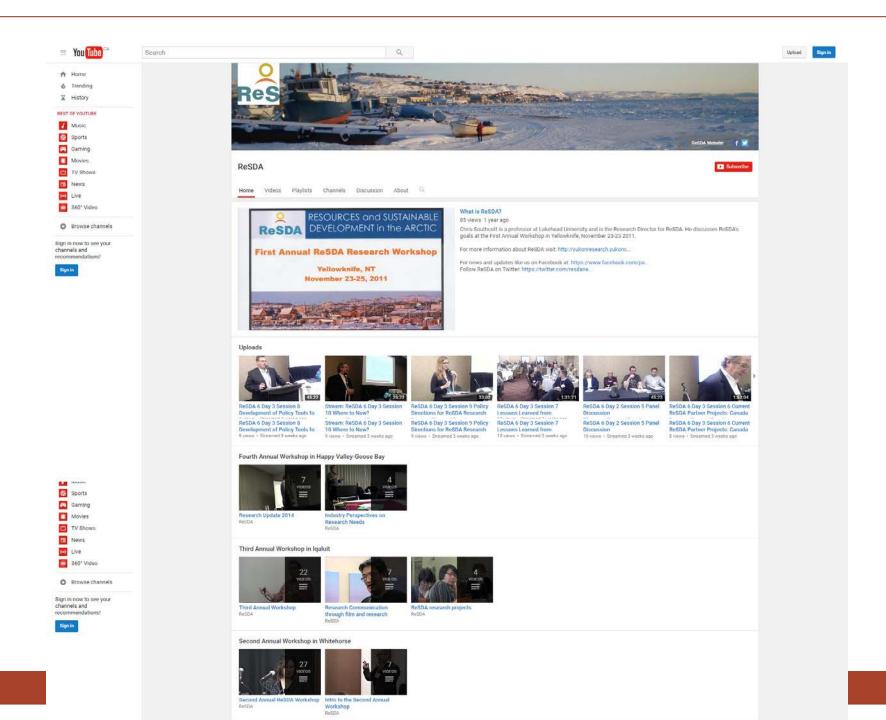
- If communities can't control the situation social suffering will increase
 - Communities need to be able to say 'no'
- Capacity continues to be an issue in northern communities
 - Difference between having a right to control the situation and being able to control the situation
- Culturally appropriate institutions still need to be developed
 - Conflict within communities and perceptions of corruption can cause problems within regions
- Dependence on a non-renewable resource
 - How can the benefits of non-renewable resource development be used to enhance renewable resource development?



Knowledge Sharing: ReSDA Atlas







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